

Oxford Democrat.

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Old Series, No. 27, Vol. 14.

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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DÉPARTEMENT.

POPULAR TALES.

THE WIDOW'S FRIEND.

CHAPTER I.
"Among the tombs she walks at noon of night,
In miserable gath'ry of widowhood,
Observe her vander, sickly, pale, and sad,
Bending her wasted body 'er the grave.
Or him who was the husband of her youth."

It was a cold and blasting night, when Rudolphe wandered forth to seek a friend whom he loved, but who had fallen from his station and became a pitiable object of compassion and misery. Rudolphe knew not whether to go, in order to find him whom he sought, but it was impressed upon his mind that he should see him in some of the haunts of vice and iniquity in which a portion of the city of Baltimore abounded. He walked slowly, musing on the vicissitudes of fortune and of life, and almost doubted the reality of the great change he knew to have taken place in him, who was once a college-mate and a bosom friend.—

His friend he had started with the fairest prospects in life; had friends and relatives who were wealthy and influential to assist him; had talent, and an education that any might have envied; had a winning and prepossessing appearance, and the happy tact of making himself loved and agreeable in any society he might be placed.

He had married a young and beautiful girl, and every thing in this world that could be required for happiness and contentment, were at his command. Far difficult had Rudolphe's prospects, he started on the ocean of life with a cloudy sky, and years did naught but buffet with the waves of adversity, but he persevered with a determined resolution that is certain of success under the most trying circumstances, and was now in an independent, if not affluent situation. He had been absent some years in the prosecution of his business, and had now returned to spend in ease the remaining

portion of his life; and his first enquiry was naturally, what had become of his friend! He could learn nothing, but that his family had been for a long time in a suffering and needy condition.—

Failing thus in his inquiries, he had determined to seek him out at every risk, and but only and him by his advice and friendship, but relieve his own misfortune.

It was on this errand he started forth on the night in question, late in this fall season of the year, and weirdly, but absurdly, did he wander through many narrow lanes and streets, pausing at every sound of revelry that came forth from the abodes of the children of sin and vice. But his heart was never, and never will be, so full of remorse as when he saw a man in a

desolate condition, who had lost all his possessions, and was now a pauper, and was

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THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following incidents we take from the *Courier* and *Enquirer*, and, if true, shows rather a remarkable case. The course of Mr. Bancroft is highly honorable to him as an officer, and proves that in the administration of his department he knows no fear or favor, and is determined to do his whole duty to the country.

"A rather singular correspondence has taken place recently between Mr. Bancroft and various other persons in the Navy, which would indicate that Mr. B. had some idea of putting a stop to some of the abuses which now exists in the navy. I learn that a short time ago Mr. Bancroft ordered Mr. Handy of New York, to join the sloop of war *Cyane*, at Norfolk, which is about to go on a cruise to the Pacific, and report himself for duty. Now Mr. Handy, I understand, is the president of one of the steamboat companies whose boats navigate Long Island Sound, and had no desire to give up his snug berth, while he sincerely wished the government to pay him his purser's salary for doing nothing for the service. Mr. Handy therefore goes to Dr. Ruschemberger, at the Naval Hospital, New York, and Dr. R. gives to him a certificate that he is not fit for sea service, which the worthy person encloses in a letter to Mr. Bancroft. Mr. B. immediately on receipt of it, placed Mr. Handy on furlough. He then wrote to Dr. Ruschemberger, giving him a very sharp reprimand for having ventured to give such a certificate without having had any orders from the Department to examine Mr. Handy, and requests him for the future not to give any until he was asked for them. He then detailed three surgeons to form a board of survey, and sent orders to them to report themselves to Commodore Morgan at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and writes to Purser Handy to do likewise.

Mr. Handy replies that he will do so, and encloses in his letter a certificate from Dr. Wiley of the Naval Rendezvous at New York, stating that he had been intimately acquainted with Mr. Handy's constitution for many years, and that he was not fit for sea service. Mr. H. went to Philadelphia, the survey was held, and the Board reported to the Secretary of the Navy that Purser Handy was fit for sea service. Hereupon Mr. Bancroft wrote a most peremptory letter to Mr. Handy to join the *Cyane* forthwith, and at the same time sent orders to Dr. Wiley to join the same vessel, informing him that as he was so intimately acquainted with Mr. Handy's constitution, he would be afforded the most excellent opportunity of attending to it during the cruise.

What will be the end of it remains to be seen. Mr. Handy will hardly like to give up his Presidency of the Steamboat Company, and yet it would be unjust to allow him to receive pay as Purser when he tried to escape the service for which he is so justly liable. I learn also that when the survey had been held, and the peremptory order given for Purser Handy to join the *Cyane*, he wrote a letter covering eight pages of foolscap to prove to the Secretary of the Navy that a Purser who had been in the service twenty years ought not to be required to go to sea at all.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The following article, which we find in the *Baltimore Argus*, from a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Baltimore County is worthy of attention and imitation by candidates for office.—It is of the right spirit.

To the Democratic voters of Baltimore. The constituted authority of the Democracy of Baltimore having determined that a Convention shall be called to nominate a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the City, it is but proper, being myself before the people for the same, to state publicly as I have done privately, that I will cheerfully abide the decision of said Convention. As I have ever respected the wishes of the party, when expressed, and never in sixteen years voting opposed it in a single instance, after its nominations were made, it is too late for me now to deviate from that good old rule, which requires all within the Household of the Democratic Family to support the nominees.—Without this adhesion of its members no good can be accomplished by any party, for their cause or themselves, and I would say, with all due respect for the opinions of those of both parties, who may differ with me—better for me to buy tickets in the Lotteries for a living than run against the regularly nominated candidate. Although I generally express and enforce my opinions freely and honorably before a nomination, I regard that event as settling all differences and hope my Democratic competitors will do the same.

Being resolved not to ask office, at the hands of any appointing power, but to take it from the people if they confer it, I confidently rest upon their justice and will be content with the result of their action. Very respectfully,

One of the People,
CHARLES SORAN.

Mysterious Disappearance. A young man, by the name of Wm. W. Heubard, left the house and employ of Wm. Kindsman, Jr., in Watertown, Maine, on Sunday, the 10th inst., and had not since been heard from. All the information that can be had since the time of his leaving the house of his employer on Sabbath noon, is the discovery of his name carved on a platform on the top of Mount Tyrann, accompanied with the couplet, "When this you see remember me," and some disconnected sentences of hymns, &c.—Although diligent search has been made at two different times, by a sufficient number of the inhabitants to thoroughly explore the mountain, no other traces of him can yet be discovered. He was in his 22d year, and of somewhat of an eccentric genius—so much so as to leave reason to suppose that he may have cleared out for the purpose of seeing the world.

Decidedly Good. "Which is the best house in—?" said a gentleman on a steamer addressing a person who, he had been informed, resided at the place indicated.

"House" was the decided response.

"That's the house where all the big bugs stop." Discovering after a night of unrest, that his informant was the keeper of the house alluded to he desired him to send his baggage to some house where the bugs were not so big.

THE PROGRESS OF AGGRESSION.

That the English and French in their race for power will come into collision at no very distant day, becomes more evident daily. The intense feeling of jealousy exists at bottom, notwithstanding the benign aspect of the relations of the two countries at home; and the glory idolized by the Gaul, and the more solid advantages accruing from conquest held dear by the Briton, will eventually bring about an incident which will set Europe in a blaze.

At present the difficulty seems most apparent in the operations in the Pacific. France has in fact taken possession of Tahiti, and how to dislodge the conquer without furnishing a flagrant cause of war, is now the question with England. It has become necessary in public movements to secure the voice of this confederacy of nations in justification of hostilities. A nation must have a show of reason for an attack upon a neighboring power, especially if that power be one of the European family. France has long foreseen the advances of England in the Oregon pretension, and the Chinese invasion, to a completion of her chain of provinces around the world. The beautiful island of Tahiti was an integral link, and France at this point with much decision frustrated her adversary. The rights of the islanders were of course a matter unworthy of a consideration. But there is little doubt but their wrongs will be fearfully avenged, and the cruelty practised by the invaders returned with a strong arm on their own heads.

A fresh affair has occurred to heighten the jealousy of the rival nations. A British man of war, with a commodore's pennant, arrived at Tahiti to release one of the vessels on that station. No salute was fired by the stranger in honor of the French admiral's flag and in consequence the boats of the French squadron cut off all communication with the shore. In this state of affairs the English commodore left Tahiti without communication with the British resident.

A slight over act will suffice to bring on open hostilities; for in such case a European naval officer in the Pacific is not likely to be governed by the cool prudence and qualifying delay which temper the proceedings of diplomacy and courts. The quarrel at Tahiti may be rendered memorable as the beginning of a general war in Europe and the seemingly tempestuous broils of the Pacific may be at last settled by the powerful armaments of warring nations on the Atlantic. The paltry Falkland affair brought about a misunderstanding which cost thousands of lives and millions of treasure, and there is every reason to suppose that Tahiti will obtain a similar historic celebrity.

Trenton Journal.

EXCITEMENT AT LEXINGTON.

We have already referred to the excitement which existed in Lexington, Ky., in relation to the *True American*, a paper published by Cassius M. Clay, advocating the emancipation of the slaves of that State.

Monday of last week was the day appointed for a general meeting of that portion of the citizens of Fayette County who were opposed to Mr. Clay, and determined to suppress his paper.

A passenger from the West informs the editor of the *Baltimore Sun*, that Mr. Clay has been prevailed upon by his friends to move with his office to Cincinnati, Ohio, and that portion of his printing materials had already been despatched to that place. A large concourse of persons had assembled, and the disruption of the office would have been inevitable but for the adoption of this course.

This account is confirmed in part by a letter published in the *Herald*, dated at Lexington on the 18th inst., the day appointed for the general meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette County. We copy the following extract:

"This day there were people from all the adjoining counties, to assist in the work of protecting our interests from the incendiary movements of the Abolitionists.

"J. M. Bullock was chosen chairman of the meeting; Benj. Gretz, secretary. Mr. Marshall introduced with some few remarks, the report of the committee appointed by the citizens, together with the resolutions prepared.

"The last resolution is in about these words: 'That we will stop, peacefully if we can, or forcibly if we must.' A committee of sixty were appointed to proceed to the office and take down the press, box it up and send it to Cincinnati.

"The committee went to the office—the key was given to them—the city marshal reported progress, that in a few hours the press, &c., would be on the cars.

"The committee reported at two o'clock that the press was taken down, and pledged themselves that in a few hours it should be on the cars. I close the meeting to write these few lines.

I neglected to inform you at first, that G. M. may be sick with the typhoid fever for forty-five days, and could not be personally present."

A letter in the *Tribune*, dated Cincinnati, Aug. 20th, says:

"Cassius M. Clay's press is destroyed! The mass meeting of Monday last, at Lexington, appointed a committee of sixty to take possession of it, to box it up, and to ship it to Cincinnati.

Dreadful railroad accident at Albany. On Thursday afternoon the western train crossing Broadway struck a barouche in which were Mr. Jacob Anthony, of Cohoes, his wife, and Mr. John Lyman and his wife and son, of Rochester. Mrs. Anthony was cut in two, Mr. Lyman was badly hurt, and his wife and son slightly; Mr. Anthony and the driver were not injured, and only one of the horses killed.

The Health of the Pope. is said to be so feeble as to excite great alarm among his friends.—He suffers much from a cancer on the nose with which he has been for some time afflicted. The disease has been latterly somewhat checked, but within the last few days has again acquired fresh violence. He is now nearly 80 years old.

Right. Presented by the Grand Jury of Suffolk County as a Nuisance—the immoral novels translated from the French, also the American novels of the same description.

The *Advertiser* says counterfeit \$2's of the Gardner Bank, Me., are in circulation; Perkins' stereotype steel plate.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1845.

Election, September 8.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HUGH J. ANDERSON.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN F. SCAMMON.

FOR SENATORS.

STEPHEN H. CHASE,
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
JOHN J. PERRY.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.

CHARLES ANDREWS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

LEVI STOWELL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

FRANCIS L. RICE.

To the Polls!

Wake up, Democrats!

The County of Oxford has always done good service in the cause of popular liberty. She has always maintained an enviable distinction among her sister Counties. She is always true to the cause. Her zeal and good deeds are everywhere spoken of with pleasure and admiration. Much depends on her in the coming election. Energetic action on her part will defeat the cause of Whiggery. Apathy and indolence will promote the cause of her enemies.

The coming year is one scarcely second to that of last year, when the Democracy of Maine achieved one of the most splendid victories that ever signalized the people of any State. Democracy triumphant at the County Convention, when the result was first known, "the sober second thought" has convinced them of the justice and propriety of its conduct; and disposed them to use every honorable effort to sustain it. This we think will be the conclusion of every candidate. We predict that our regular ticket will be successful in "Old Oxford," with at least 1500 votes to spare.

"Come out from among them."

Our Whig friends are fearing over their prospect of success in this County at the coming election.

Some of the leaders say openly that they have a fine chance now to trip up the heels of the Oxford Democrats.

They say to the Democrats, "You are about to turn out some of your oldest and best officers. This will never do. Some of you Democrats ought to have a sense of justice about you to unite with us and prevent such an act of injustice. Come, take hold with us, you good old fashioned Democrats, and we'll set you right on this matter. Follow us and all will be well." This is said in open day.

It is yet to be seen whether any Democrats will follow these Federal Whig leaders. That some will do, cannot be doubted; but that they are Democrats anxious to obey the wishes of the majority may well be questioned.

We have men among the Democracy who are so from interest, not principle—men who vote for regular nominees when their expectations are to be realized, but against them when those expectations are to be defeated. Some are bound up in men, and will not see far enough to discover that it is "measures and not men" that have always led us to victory.

If there be any Democrats who are disposed to follow Whig lead in this election, in relation to any of the nominees for County or State Officers, I predict

it will be those who have seldom voted for regular nominations, and who have no sympathies with the Democratic party except so far as their own ends are promoted.

It seems passing strange that this should not be the case, when most professing to be Democrats can unite with and follow Whig partisans as guides.

If there are any honest Democrats who are inclined to favor Whig tactics, let them be exhorted now to come out from them, and count the cost. Such men say that the Conventions that nominated these men were unfair. The same assertion can be made of every Convention. Can you say there was corruption among the Delegates. The same is always asserted by those who are disappointed, especially where there is more than one candidate for the same office. Can you say the nominees are unfit to perform the duties of their respective offices? This is not true. There is not a man selected who is not capable of performing all the duties of the respective offices acceptably to the public. Can you defeat any of the nominees; and if so, what will be your gain? I predict that none of the nominees will be defeated, and that all the gain there will be may be set down to the Whig party, and that those who engage in it will hereafter regret it. Whigs and Democrats cannot unite in politics. I say to Democrats, "Come out from among them." If there are any honest Democrats who are inclined to favor Whig tactics, let them be exhorted now to come out from them, and count the cost. Such men say that the Conventions that nominated these men were unfair. The same assertion can be made of every Convention. Can you say there was corruption among the Delegates. The same is always asserted by those who are disappointed, especially where there is more than one candidate for the same office. Can you say the nominees are unfit to perform the duties of their respective offices? This is not true. There is not a man selected who is not capable of performing all the duties of the respective offices acceptably to the public. Can you defeat any of the nominees; and if so, what will be your gain? I predict that none of the nominees will be defeated, and that all the gain there will be may be set down to the Whig party, and that those who engage in it will hereafter regret it. 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Texas, they will be surprised when they attempt to cross the Rio Grande to find so many of Uncle Sam's troops there "to see 'em" and give them a warm reception. A few days will decide the truth or falsity of the rumors.

Beware of Mixed Tickets!

Just as our paper is going to press we learn that Votes have ing the names of a part of the regular nominated candidates interred with the names of others, for the purpose of creating division and dissension, are being circulated in every section of the County. Democrats, beware of them; as you wish for success and prosperity, touch them not!

Are you all Ready?

The proximity of the approaching election, and the apparent apathy of our political opponents, demand of our democratic friends an immediate and thorough organization. A few days will decide for us or for the political destiny of the State for another year. The whig press pretend that their friends are inactive and making no effort for the contest. Believe it not. Too often have we been deceived in this way. Their policy is to present to the public the idea of indifference and inactivity, while they are slyly and diligently preparing for a fight. They know that in a fair field, contested election, they have nothing to expect. Experience has most fully convinced them of this. Hence the necessity of resorting to stratagem. But experience has taught us also some bitter lessons. The Democracy of Maine, though never conquered, have sometimes been surprised. Shall it be so at the ensuing election?

To the old well-tried veterans, those who have lived and labored long in promoting the cause of truth and of good government, we appeal. Some of you long since labored to sow the seed of republican truth. You have lived to see your labors crowned with an abundant harvest. Under the guidance of republican counsels you have seen the country progressing in all its varied interests in an unparalleled degree, until she now stands forth as a Beacon light to the rest of the world. Man's capability for self government, once regarded beautiful only in theory, has been so clearly demonstrated, that he among us who would speak of it longer as an untried experiment, would justly expose himself to the charge of political infidelity. Will not the Fathers of Democracy still labor to maintain the ascendancy of those principles which have contributed to elevated the country to her present exalted position? How can you now do so but by carrying those principles again to the ballot box? Are you ready for another exhibition of your devotion to the cause of free principles. Remember the 8th of September.

Our middle aged friends also we again urge rally. Upon such the country must ever rely mainly for support. Engaged in the active business of life, a portion of their energy should be exerted to sustain and promote the advancement of those principles and that policy which protect them in the enjoyment of equal, not exclusive privileges. Our enterprising, industrious business men need not the special interposition of government in their behalf. All they ask is equal protection. That under the broad wings of our constitution they may be permitted to reap the fruits of their own enterprise, unrestrained and unfettered by an unhealthy competition. They seek only that protection which a free government affords to all. To such we would again appeal. For this we would again appeal.

Exploration of a powder Mill—two men killed. One of the Powder Mills in this city owned by Oliver M. Whipple, Esq. exploded on Friday, about half-past nine o'clock, by which, we regret to say, two valuable lives were lost. The mill is the one called the "grinding mill," on the bank of Concord river, about a mile from the heart of the city, and has been worked without accident for the last twenty-three years. Only a part of the works were in operation at the time of the accident, in which two men were employed. Their names were Albert J. Brown and Gardner Boynton. It is not known what occasioned the explosion. The body of Mr. Boynton was blown all to pieces; one of his legs was found across the river. Brown was alive when discovered. He was thrown into the raceway. He died however, in a few minutes after the accident. His body was not mutilated, though it was completely blackened. Both of the men were about thirty years of age. Brown, who is from Windham, N. H., has a wife and three children. Boynton, a wife and two children.

The report of the explosion was heard all over the city. It is supposed there were in amount between forty and fifty kegs of powder in the mill. This is a very sad affair, and no one will feel more grieved for the loss of the two valuable lives than Mr. Whipple, whose good works and liberal spirit is well known. [Lowell Courier.]

Affection and Bravery of a Brute. Two little negro boys were recently riding an old pony over a plantation in this county in pursuit of cattle, when of a sudden, a wild cat leaped from a fence upon the pony and seized upon one of the children. The pony, in a fright, jumped away, casting the children in company with the wild cat. The older boy seized the cat to rescue his brother from its claws, and actually stampeded the pony and threw it down. The pony is a pet, about 35 years old, lives in the yard and eats slopes; is a real favorite—wallows among the crades with the utmost care; and, in gratitude for kindness, has exhibited a trait of character that would honor man.

The accident happened upon the Pettibone Plantation, under the control of Gen. Wm. L. Brundin who is our informant. [Woodville Independent.]

The last Whig Rovback Exposed. The *Rebel* Journal of Friday contains a communication from Governor Anderson, upon the subject of Maine's Claims, and the alleged official fraud in regard to them. A more complete exposure of Whig iniquity in trumping up false charges, perverting plain facts, and impudent lying, for party effect, we have not for a long time seen than in the simple recital by Gov. Anderson of all the transactions out of which this Rovback has been manufactured by the Whigs. His plain and unequivocal statement of facts is a complete and most triumphant vindication of the Governor and Council from all the insinuations and charges made by the Whigs against them on the score of claims. We shall publish this exposure of attempted Whig frauds in our next number. [Ban-
gan Democrat.]

"ALL THE DECENCY!"

The Cincinnati Gazette thus explains the sudden disappearance of B. Hardin, the Whig Secretary of State of Kentucky as follows:

"He had sent to his care, from near Bradstow a country girl to learn the milliner's business.—He put her in a brothel, intending, as it is supposed, to pollute her there. The citizens of Frankfort found out Mr. Hardin's base intentions, and drove him out of the city as they would some common scorpion. It was hard to keep his back free, we learn, from a coat of tar and feathers. They served him right. Any man guilty of so brutal an attempt, and more especially upon an ignorant and unsuspecting stranger sent to his care ought to be driven beyond the haunts of civilization man."

Had this Hardin been a democrat, what a tremendous hue and cry would have been raised against him. His being a whig, makes all the difference in the world!

"PRESS ONWARD!"

The election is at hand, and it behoves every Democrat to press onward, like a fearless advocate of good principles. In the last September election, we pressed forward like an army with banners, and achieved a noble victory. Shall we do it again, (Democrats) or shall principles despised in '44, be triumphant in '45? Stop not to reason, but press onward to action. Let not the seeming apathy of our opponents, nor our own fancied strength, deceive us. Think not because we had near 7000 majority over abolition and federal votes, 1700 plurality over the Whig candidate for Governor last fall, that we can or ought to neglect the rights of suffrage. Remember that unceasing, eternal vigilance is the price of Democratic liberty; and if we fail to go to the polls, a federal administration will come into power. Sleep not, rest not, till you have told your neighbors the election is at hand, and that all must rally on the 2nd Monday of September next. Let your motto be, *Anderson, Oregon, and equal privileges.* [Argus.]

[For the Advertiser.]

GOLD COIN.

The article in your Thursday's paper relating to counterfeit U. S. gold coins has caused quite a flutter among the lovers of the "yellow boys."

Many an old stocking has been ransacked, to see if the nest of shiners contained any infected with the small *o* under the eagle. It was stated that all having that mark are not genuine.

This information is calculated to make trouble for it is certain that some of the genuine have this letter on them, and that others are marked C, and some others D. These letters distinguish the Mint where they are coined; O standing for New Orleans, C for Charlotte N. C., and D for Dahlonega Ga. The old mint at Philadelphia has no mark.

The coins of the several mints vary a little in their general appearance, not being struck from the same dies. If any are found of lighter weight of course they are superior, but in my experience of handling a good deal of U. S. gold, I have rarely detected a counterfeit. G.

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It is ordered, that the said Commissioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed in Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 18th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and if any cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

17 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

WESTWARD HO!

Our troops are flocking to the western territory of Texas, under the immediate directions of the Secretary of War. We publish movements of various corps in that direction.

Gen. Gaines has made, it is said, requisition on the governor of Louisiana for volunteers without any instructions from the Secretary of War, it is believed, or without any other information subsequent to what was brought by the Water Witch. But the call has had the effect of displaying the true patriotic spirit of the people of Louisiana. The volunteers of New Orleans came forward at once to respond to it. Among them, as the French general, Sully, about 60 years of age, who has seldom left the city. He came forward, like a young man, to offer the services of his noble artillerists, one of the best disciplined corps in the United States [Washington Union.]

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of Charles Frost, Guardian of Lucy E.

Chapman, minor child of Eliphalet Chapman, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell said minor's

interest in certain real estate situated in said Bethel, Gilford, Newry, Mason, and Riley Plantation, all in said county, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof for the benefit of said minor.

It was ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all

persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published

three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Bethel, on the 15th day of September next,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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POETRY.

THE SCAR OF LEXINGTON.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

With cherub smile the prattling boy,
Who on the veteran's breast reclines,
Has thrown aside his favorite toy,
And around his gentle finger twines
Those scattered locks, that with the blight
Of four-score years, are snowy white;
And as the star arrests his view,
He cries, "Grandpa, what wounded you?"

"My child, 'tis five-and-sixty-years
This very day, this very hour,
Since from a scene of blood and tears,
Where valor fell by hostile power—
I saw retire the setting sun—
Behind the hills of Lexington—
While pale and lifeless on the plain
My brother lay, for freedom slain.

And ere that fight, the first that spoke
In thunder to our land, was o'er,
Amidst the clouds of fire and smoke,
I felt my garments wet with gore—
'Tis since that dread and wild affray,
That trying, dark, eventful day,
From this calm April eve so fair,
I wear upon my cheek the scar.

When thou to manhood shall be grown,
And I am gone to dust to sleep,
May freedom's rights be still thy own,
And then and thine in quiet sleep
The unblighted produce of the toil
In which my blood bedewed the soil—
And while those fruits that shalt enjoy,
Behold this scar, my boy.

But, should thy country's voice be heard,
To bid her children fly to arms,
Gird on thy grandsons' trusty sword,
And undismayed by war's alarms,
Remember on the battle-field,
I made that hand of God my shield—
And who but spared like me to tell,
What bore me up while others fell.

A BOLD TRAPPER.

Many stories are told of the feats of the strange adventures and hair breadth escapes of the 'free mounted' trappers; but it may be worth while to mention one which Richardson a Kentucky man well known to the servants of the company as one of the most astute and dare-devil trappers of the mountains, used to tell.

It is his boast that he never carries provisions on his journey on the most dreary and distant travels. His good horse, his trusty rifle, his pistols and his knife, his steel, flint, his traps, a coil of cord, and wallet, are his only accompaniments, and his only trust is in Providence.—

Furnished with these, I have heard him say, he fears nothing, over river, or frozen lake, or mountain or barren plain. He was once out alone, hunting buffaloes, and at the close of the day, was retiring to his tent, when he heard a clattering of hoofs behind him, and looking back observed three blackfeet Indians, well mounted in hot pursuit of him. He immediately threw off his cargo of meat to lighten his horse, and then urged onwards the animal to his utmost speed, in hopes to outstrip his pursuers, but discovered that the enemy were gaining rapidly upon him, and would soon have him at their mercy. He then adopted an expedient as singularly ingenious as it was desperately bold. Drawing his long scalping knife, he plunged it into his horse's neck, and at once severed the spine. The animal dropped instantly dead and the determined hunter, throwing himself behind the fallen carcass, prepared to meet his pursuers. In a moment one of the Indians came within range of his rifle, and was shot through the heart. The other two seeing the fate of their companion, halted for a moment, and then prepared to surround the enemy; but as the first man had sent his ball whistling by the ears of Richardson, he himself dropped from his horse from a ball of one of Richardson's long pistols. The third seeing this rather a dangerous game to play, whipped his horse, and was soon out of sight. Richardson had then only to gather the fruits of his victory.—

He caught the two Indian's horses, mounted one, and led the other with the discharged cargo of meat, and returned home with two spare rifles and a good stock of ammunition.

EDUCATION. In our country, all political power is in the hands of the people, and it has been well said by one of our wise men that 'the whole people must be instructed in the knowledge of their duties, they must be elevated to a contempt and comprehension of these great truths on which alone a Government like ours can be successfully conducted; and one hope of arresting degeneracy, or suppressing passions of the multitude by the influence of here and there an individual, though he were wise as Solon or Solomon, would prove as futile as an attempt to stop the influx of malaria, by sprinkling of chloride of lime along the creeks and shallows of the shore, if the whole ocean, in all its depths, were corrupted.'

If a tallow candle be placed in a gun and shot at a door one inch in thickness, it will go through without melting or sustaining the slightest injury, and if a musket ball be fired into the water, it will not only rebound, but be flattened the same as if fired against a solid substance.— A musket ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making a hole the size of the ball, without cracking the glass; and if the glass be surrounded by a board, it will not even dent it, the thread will not even vibrate.

Frenchman having heard a gentleman use of the expression 'it suits me for'— and not being very well acquainted with taste of John Bull, shortly afterwards used the same expression thus in conversation.— 'I do know me very hard but die is de reason,' &c.

FRIENDSHIP.

How dear a gem is friendship. It sweetens the bitter cup, and smooths the thorny path of life. How pleasing the idea, how animating the thoughts, that we have friends. How much to be prized is a true friend in whom we may always confide.

But some may ask, who are my friends, and how may I know them? Let me ask, how did the man that fell among thieves, know which was his friend? You would readily answer, The Samaritan; because he showed mercy.

A true friend, whose heart is drawn out in sympathy for those around, who is ready to speak a word of consolation to the afflicted, and whose hand is ready to administer relief without expecting recompence, is to be prized above the sparkling gems of earth.

But a false friend is more to be dreaded than an avowed enemy; for we know the designs of an enemy is to injure, but a false friend is like a serpent coiled in the grass, lying in ambush for its prey, and its unhappy victim is ensnared before he is aware that danger is near.— Some will be our friends while prosperity blooms along our pathway; then all goes on pleasantly and harmoniously; but when adversity, with its chilly blast, sweeps away the flowers of prosperity, and nought but the leafless stock, the recollection of the past remains, then we look around for our friends. Alas! they are gone! yes, gone when we most needed them.

But to obtain true friends, we have a part to act; we must show ourselves friendly to our acquaintances and friends, and those with whom we associate. Most of us are strangers from different parts of the country, in a city of strangers; and the majority of us are of the unfortunate class. Bright was our childhood's future, for prosperity and happiness enriched our families, but misfortune overtook us, our worldly prospects are blighted; then we feel that exertion is to be made in our part, and either we resort to this.

ANTI-ACID AND CRAMITITIVE PREPARATION.

THE following is a receipt for a medicine which has been successfully used for a century and in the stomach, and is valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hydrocephalus, asthma, palpitation, &c.

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